Federal courts are "presumed to lack jurisdiction . . . unless the contrary affirmatively appears." *Stock West, Inc. v. Confederated Tribes*, 873 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989). Thus, the party asserting diversity jurisdiction bears the burden of proof. *Lew v. Moss*, 797 F.2d 747, 750 (9th

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Cir. 1986). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3), "if the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action."

Plaintiff asserts that this court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiff is a limited liability company wholly owned by Multibank 2009-1 RES-ADC Venture, LLC ("Multibank"). (Doc. #15). The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") owns a majority share of Multibank. (Docs. #1 and #15).

The motion for default recognizes that this court has dismissed several other similar cases for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction due to the involvement of the FDIC. (Doc. #15, citing *RES-NV TVL*, *LLC v. Towne Vistas*, *LLC*, *et. al.*, 2:10-cv-1084-JCM-PAL; *RES-NV APC*, *LLC v. Astoria Pearl Creel*, *LLC*, *et. al.*, 2:11-cv-00381-LDG-RJJ). These cases present similar fact patterns and similar parties to the case currently before the court. In both of those cases, the court held that it lacked subject-matter jurisdiction because the FDIC's status as a federally chartered bank destroys diversity citizenship.

Plaintiff points out that reconsideration motions have been filed in each of the above-referenced cases, and states that it believes that "after reviewing the motions in the parallel cases, the [c]ourt will determine that it does in fact have subject matter jurisdiction over those actions, and has subject matter jurisdiction in this case, as well." (Doc. #15). On December 30, 2011, this court ruled on the reconsideration motion in *RES-NV TVL*, *LLC v. Towne Vistas*, *LLC*, et. al., 2:10-cv-1084-JCM-PAL. The court held that "it is apparent that the FDIC is a member of Multibank; thus diversity jurisdiction is destroyed." *Id.* at doc. #79. Accordingly, this court was not convinced by the reconsideration arguments.

Similar to the court's finding in *RES-NV TVL*, *LLC v. Towne Vistas*, *LLC*, *et. al.*, 2:10-cv-1084-JCM-PAL, the court finds that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction in the case at bar. The involvement of the FDIC precludes the court from exercising diversity jurisdiction.

As this court stated in its reconsideration order in *RES-NV TVL*, *LLC v. Towne Vistas*, *LLC*, *et. al.*, 2:10-cv-1084-JCM-PAL, "this court is guided by current precedent and applies the law as it interprets it. Overturning precedent and setting policy falls within the sound discretion of the Ninth

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1	Circuit." <i>Id.</i> at Doc. #79.
2	Accordingly,
3	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the case of CML-NV
4	Rainbow Square, LLC v. Marretti, et. al., 2:11-cv-00229-JCM-CWH be, and the same hereby is,
5	DISMISSED for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.
6	DATED January 30, 2012.
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge